



"Cleaning outhouses is easy with GILLET'S LYE"
"Yes—I use it regularly... It drives away odors fast"

Keeps outside closets clean and sanitary—

● Keep your outhouse sanitary—odorless this easy way—once a week sprinkle half a tin of Gillett's Pure Flake Lye over contents of closet. It cleans thoroughly... quickly destroys contents.

There are countless uses for this powerful cleanser. It frees clogged drains, cuts right through grease, wipes off stubborn dirt, saves you hours of drudgery. Keep a tin always on hand.

Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.



FREE BOOKLET—The Gillett's Lye Booklet tells how to use this powerful cleanser for dozens of tasks. Send for a free copy to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont.

An Outstanding Issue

With the recent announcement that the Commission appointed by the Federal Government and headed by the Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell is to tour the West within the next month or two to secure evidence as to the necessity for amendments to the Canadian constitution and to what extent and in what form constitutional reforms should be effected, the time is opportune for Western Canadians to take stock of the situation and make sure that strong and sane representations are made while the opportunity is available.

Emphasis is laid on the incumbency of this duty upon Western Canadians because, if any part of the country has already suffered because of lack of clarity in the division of legal responsibilities as between the Federal government and the provinces, it is the West, and particularly the producers of the West who have in the past few years seen marketing legislation sponsored both by Federal and Provincial legislative bodies thrown out by the courts, as well as other reform measures particularly directed to meet conditions in Western Canada.

Until this question is cleared up beyond peradventure and the constitution made amenable to present day conditions, not only is it impossible for the people of Western Canada to secure measures which they believe would ameliorate existing conditions, but the future welfare of the West is seriously threatened as long as this division of authority and responsibility is indeterminate.

The chairman of the commission has announced that the commission will not hear arguments from individuals, but will only take evidence from accredited representatives of founded organizations, or words to that effect, which means that only the crystallized viewpoints of organizations will be considered.

Whether or not there is wisdom in this decree, the fact remains, and it behooves all organizations interested in the economic social and political welfare of the West not to allow the grass to grow under their feet in marshalling their facts and making the necessary arrangements to see that their group opinions reach the commission at the appointed time and in the manner determined by the commission.

Even under this arrangement the individual who has given a complicated subject serious study and consideration does not lose all opportunity of getting his solution of a vexed problem before the authorities, for he can at least do so, if in his own organization he can persuade his fellow members that his suggestions are worthy of submission, though he may not be given the opportunity of presenting his ideas to the commission in person.

While exception may be taken in some quarters to this question being tackled by a government-appointed commission and while other measures have been suggested, such as a round-table conference of representatives of all interests concerned, the fact that the problem is not being approached in some other manner should not act as a brake in getting the viewpoint of all organized bodies capable of dealing with the question, before the commission.

Over a period of the past two or three decades the West has had the experience of submitting representations to a number of commissions appointed to inquire into this or that, only to find, too often, that a mere fraction of the recommendations subsequently made by the inquiring bodies have been implemented in legislation, but disappointment at the lack of achievement in the past should not act as a deterrent in presenting opinions to the new commission on Dominion and provincial relationships.

An attitude of "Oh, what is the use?" cannot under any circumstances produce desirable results and the question is too serious and important for the West to allow the opportunity to pass by without making his voice heard.

After all the important thing for the West, as well as for the rest of the Dominion is the aftermath—the decisions of the commission and the results of its recommendations, whether or not the method of securing the information or the road through which the goal is reached is to the taste of everyone.

In this, as in most other things, the old adage that half a loaf is better than no bread, still holds good.

Lead Monotonous Life

The Soviet Polar Party Camping On Drifting Ice Floe

The monotonous routine of work and relaxation for four unwashed (it's too cold for baths) members of the Soviet polar party, camping on a drifting ice floe, was described by their radio operator, Ernest Krenkel.

Falling temperatures were adding to inconvenience of their existence. Caviar, cheese and butter froze so hard they had difficulty eating them and ice encased the tiny hut in which they live.

At breakfast, Krenkel related, they soaked their toast in water so the crunching as they chewed would not awaken the party leader, Ivan D. Papanin, sleeping at that hour.

"I am on watch until midnight," Krenkel said. "Then I awaken Eugene Federov, the camp magnetologist, who takes the morning weather observations."

"A voice from Rudolf Island asks the weather report. We exchange news, telling what we heard on the radio."

"Federov remains in the tent or goes to the ice hut, where he busies himself over his charts. For myself, there comes the happy moment. I go into my sleeping bag."

"About nine a.m. Papanin and Pyotr Shirsov, hydro-biologist, awaken," Krenkel said. "Shirsov, to train himself to get up quickly, has a bar of chocolate above his head. The man who awakens him has a stop watch. If Shirsov's feet are not on the floor in five minutes, the chocolate is given to someone else."

"Because of the need to conserve fuel, only Shirsov, who spends his whole day at scientific work in the tent, washes his face once every two weeks. He is dirty from oil and grease and his hands are blue from the icy water. But he is obtaining interesting work from his observations."

Krenkel told of conversations at time turning to Spain, China and Moscow. He said the campers listen regularly to Moscow news broadcasts.

"At night our dog cries in its sleep as if it was having a nightmare," he added. "All around it, is so quiet you can hear ice cracking in the distance."

Canadian Health Program

Dominion-Wide Campaign For Better Health And Physical Fitness

Launching out in a Dominion-wide campaign for better health and physical fitness, the Health League of Canada has, through its president, the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, asked newspaper editors and mayors of towns and cities to serve on or appoint representatives to the General Council of the League.

The Council will have as its members representatives of all important interests in Canada in order to provide a means for the discussion of health problems common to all communities. All representatives will be kept constantly in touch with the developments of the League's educational program in the promotion of better health and the prevention of disease.

The desire of the Health League in its Dominion-wide plan is to follow the lines of Great Britain's new campaign for physical fitness which was launched September 30th. That campaign has at its disposal ten million dollars for a health program which will run a wide gamut, from setting up exercises to maternity and child welfare services, and from organized games to health films and better care of the teeth.

Already many editors of daily and weekly newspapers in Canada have advised the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell that they will serve on the general council of the Health League of Canada.

Three hundred and ninety mayors were asked to serve on the council, many have accepted.

Health literature has already been sent to the recently appointed representatives on the council.

It is planned to organize small committees in every municipality which will co-operate with local health officers and local organizations in the extension of educational measures to promote the health of Canada and to reduce the toll of sickness and death from disease.

On the island of Tahiti, the sun and moon have an equal effect upon the tide; throughout the rest of the world, the moon has complete control.

Mother (doing a cross-word puzzle): "Give me the name of a motor that starts with T."
Father (fed up): "Don't be absurd, my dear, they all use gas."

The price of pork and veal is now so high they are using chicken in chicken salads.

Estate Overestimated

Marconi Did Not Leave Millions As At First Reported

David H. Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, returned to New York on the French liner Paris from a five weeks' visit to Europe. He said the estate of the late Senator Marconi had been overestimated in the published accounts by millions of dollars.

"At the time of his death," Mr. Sarnoff said, "it was published widely that the late Senator Marconi left a fortune of about \$25,000,000."

"As a close friend of Marconi for many years, I saw the members of his family while in Europe. They told me that the gross value of the estate left by the Senator will not exceed \$150,000, and that this modest figure will be substantially reduced by death duties, taxes, legal fees, etc. This sum includes about \$100,000 which the estate will receive from the Italian government to whom Marconi sold his yacht, Elettra shortly before his death."

"It also includes the value of his old home at Bologna, Italy, where he carried on his original experiment and made his invention of wireless telegraphy."

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

PROPER DIET HELPS BUILD STRONG TEETH

Which is more important—to brush the teeth twice a day or to eat teeth-building foods? Scientific research tells us that results obtained from working with large groups of children show that the diet is much more important. The diet contains so many refined foods that the teeth have very little work to do.

Teeth require exercise to keep them healthy. Unless they are exercised frequently the blood does not flow to the teeth as it should and the teeth are not in a healthy condition. Apples are a food that require considerable chewing and this is very beneficial to the teeth. Other crisp foods such as celery are also excellent.

Raw apple gives the teeth more exercise than cooked ones because the cooking softens the cellulose. Some of the vitamins are destroyed in the cooking, so for both these reasons food specialists tell us that our diet should include some raw foods. One of the most attractive means of serving raw apples is to serve them as salads.

WALDORF SALAD

Peel and cut apples into small pieces. Cover at once with salad dressing, to prevent discoloration. Wash and dice the celery and add to the chopped apples. Arrange this mixture on a lettuce leaf and garnish with chopped walnuts.

This salad is very attractive if it is served in an apple cup. Select a red apple. Cut a slice off the top. Remove the centre without breaking through the skin. Prepare the salad and return it to the apple cup. Garnish with walnuts and serve on a lettuce leaf.

APPLE AND CABBAGE SALAD
Chop the apples and add the dressing at once. Add chopped cabbage and mix with the dressing. Arrange on a bed of lettuce. A dash of cayenne pepper makes an attractive garnish. Cottage cheese mixed with nuts and shaped into small balls may be arranged around this salad.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penitence, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper.)

Music Must Be Martial
The Japanese Home Office has banned sentimental and popular songs and phonograph records as "detrimental to the national spirit."

It urged, instead, martial music. "The Japan Times" commented: "The public is complaining that the new martial songs are so hurriedly composed and so poor that they cannot be sung."

Denounces Collective Security

Premier Hertzog Of South Africa Says Treaty Of Versailles 'Has Caused Trouble'

General J. B. Hertzog, prime minister of South Africa, denounced collective security and attributed international distrust in Europe to the "war psychology of 1919."

Addressing a public meeting, General Hertzog labelled the treaty of Versailles the source of the present international distrust and armaments race. A victor of 1919 remains under the delusion the victory of 1919 provides "a kind of sacred right in 1937 and in the future to demand obedient submission from the vanquished" to the terms of the Versailles treaty. "It is quite clear that unless there is a fundamental change in this mentality of European leaders the next European war will be the child of the treaty of Versailles," he declared.

General Hertzog denounced collective security as an attempt to obtain peace by force or threats of force, whereas the League of Nations aimed at security through peace. The interests of South Africa, he said, demand it support the league despite its failure over Abyssinia.

Valuable Breed Of Cattle

A breed of cow found by Chinese scientists in Hangchow districts is said to produce 4 per cent butterfat in its milk, which is higher than the United States standard.

At a luncheon of newspaper men, the following toast was offered: "The ladies! Second only to the press in the dissemination of news!"

Grants To Provinces

Will Cost Federal Government \$46,965,000 In Present Fiscal Year

Subsidies and grants-in-aid to the provinces will cost the Dominion government \$46,965,000 in the present fiscal year, according to an estimate in the monthly statistical summary of the Bank of Canada. This is aside from grants-in-aid for relief.

The total is an increase of more than \$8,800,000 from \$38,333,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31 last and is nearly three times as great as \$16,300,000 in 1930.

The total comprises \$27,500,000 for old age pensions, \$19,215,000 for subsidies, \$150,000 contributed to the cost of employment offices and \$100,000 for technical education.

Comparative figures for the past fiscal year were \$21,147,000 for old age pensions, \$16,960,000 for subsidies, \$150,000 for employment offices and \$76,000 for technical education.

No detailed estimate of total expenditure was made, but the \$38,333,000 last year was divided as follows: Prince Edward Island, \$819,000; Nova Scotia, \$3,754,000; New Brunswick, \$2,465,000; Quebec, \$4,968,000; Ontario, \$12,150,000; Manitoba, \$3,657,000; Saskatchewan, \$3,861,000; Alberta, \$3,196,000; and British Columbia, \$3,465,000.

About 200 million tons of coal are burned every year in the United Kingdom, of which 40 million tons are burned in domestic grates.

Nanda Devi, 25,660-foot peak of the Himalayas, is the highest peak in the world to be climbed by man.

More "life" and nutrition in
PURTY FLOUR
Best for all your Baking

PF27

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

British Scientists Point To The Dangers Arising From Unnecessary Noise

H. V. Thomas, writing in the Sunday Pictorial, vehemently decries the waste of efficiency, time and happiness caused by unnecessary noise.

Pointing out that the recent discussion of noise at the British Association is no new departure, the writer states that for the last six years half a dozen Boards of more or less importance and scores of hulking-browed scientists have been investigating the problem.

The Institute for the Deaf say that more than 3,000,000 people in the country suffer from defective hearing, and that, undoubtedly, noise has played a part in bringing this colossal figure up to its present strength. By noise is meant unnecessary or undesirable sound.

The National Physical Laboratory, which has been investigating the noise evil for several years, asserts that noise encourages nervous complaints and indubitably wastes energy.

Lord Horder, spokesman of the medical profession, says that noise wears down the human nervous system so that both the natural resistance to disease and the natural powers of recovery are lowered.

Professor Henry John Spooner puts it even more strongly by saying that the cost of noise in this country is probably 500,000,000 a year in human wastage.

Tests have proved that, in a noisy room, typists lost three per cent. speed and expend 13 per cent. extra energy; also that when noise was eliminated in a telephone exchange the mistakes of the staff were reduced immediately by 10 per cent.

More tests have shown that the output in the quiet parts of a factory was appreciably more than in the noisier quarters.

One can distrust isolated conclusions of this kind, but one is forced to respect evidence when it is repeated again and again.

Noise is probably the largest single brake on the wheels of industry to-day. And yet the writer does not think that this is its worst crime. Human efficiency may be important but human happiness is more important.

In industry and business, because money is at stake, something is gradually being done to abolish the noise nuisance. But in private life, because there are no boards to govern it, noise will go on as long as each man thinks that it's only the other fellow who is a nuisance.

And with more flats and more small houses, the output of hate will increase, while the output of neighborliness diminishes.

Unless, that is, the man in the street—and that means everybody—will co-operate with the scientists by seeking to reduce noise in private life.

One can see it to that one's radio is not loud enough to disturb the next-door's. One can be careful to close the car-door at night by the handle, one can avoid carpentry at night, one can talk quietly in restaurants, one can remember all the time that any kind of interference with another's pleasure is boorishness and that noise is the most frequent interference of all.

Noise, you say, never bothers you? It only worries nervous, overwrought people?

Well, what makes them nervous and overwrought?

Noise, as often as not, I'll get you yet, if you don't help to do something about it.

Millions In Paper Money

Summary Shows Large Sum In Hands Of Canadian Public

Hidden in tea-pots or under mattresses, carried about in pockets and purses or deposited in merchants' tills, more than \$200,000,000 in paper money is in the hands of the Canadian public, according to the September statistical summary of the Bank of Canada. The August average of note circulation, as distinguished from notes in banks, was \$203,000,000, higher than any time since the boom year of 1929, when it averaged \$205,000,000. In 1935 the total active note issued averaged \$169,000,000.

Phones For Trawlers

The post office has started telephone service between British trawlers and home ports. Its normal range at sea is about 100 miles, but it may be exceeded under favorable conditions.

A milk bar, opened at an East Wemyss (Scotland) pit-head, is a big success. Miners drink 80 gallons daily.

Seed Growers' Assistance

Need Seed Purchasing Organization For This Purpose

Need for some permanent organization such as a seed purchasing commission to assist Canadian farmers through purchase of seed each year was emphasized before the Tuxton Royal Grain Commission at Winnipeg by F. L. Dickinson, vice-president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Presenting the brief of his association, Mr. Dickinson said many seed growers have difficulty, especially in recent years, in financing their operations, more particularly during the period after threshing and until the seed is sold in the spring.

He requested the commission to consider the problem of the ability of seed growers to hold the high quality seed they have produced on their farms until it is required several months later for spring sowing.

"Each year thousands of bushels of this valuable seed is marketed through commercial channels and shipped out as grain because the seed growers cannot finance the holding of it until it is required later on," he said.

"The seed exchanges, operated by some of the provinces have helped greatly but it is still a difficult matter for the growers with less than a carload of seed to secure the necessary financial assistance.

"There is a need for some permanent organization such as a seed purchasing commission to take care of these purchases of seed each year. If this could be accomplished it would not only assist the seed growers but it would also help the farmers who need seed to obtain pure stocks of the varieties they require."

Pure seed is a necessary provision if Canada is to retain her present status in world grain markets, Mr. Dickinson said.

Guarded Windsor Castle

Chief Of Fire Brigade Retiring After 30 Years' Service

The man whose job it has been to protect one of the most valuable and historic buildings in the world for 30 years has just retired, reports the Overseas Daily Mail. He is Chief Officer Chadwick of the Windsor Castle Fire Brigade. During all that time there has been no outbreaks of fire in the Castle. But there have been some "narrow squeaks." Owing to the immense value of the treasures in the State Rooms, none of the tapestries, jewels and works of art is insured. "It is impossible to say how many million pounds premium would be required," Mr. Chadwick said the other day. "The contents of the Royal library alone are worth several millions."

The nearest approach to a serious outbreak was five years ago, when some Elizabethan timbers in the roof of one of the Canons' houses caught alight. If the brigade had not been on the spot with the latest appliances within a few minutes, the whole of the old cloisters might have gone.

The King's Gardeners

Like Other Landowners He Recruits Them From Scotland

Like many landowners in England, the King recruits his gardeners from Scotland, says the Glasgow Bulletin, which reports that His Majesty has appointed a Scotsman, Alexander MacKinnon, as manager of his farms at Sandringham, which will include the experimental flax farm King George V. started some years ago. It won't be Mr. MacKinnon's first experience of an English farm. For the past dozen years he has been manager for the King's father-in-law, Lord Strathmore, at St. Paul's, Walsbury, the estate on which the King was born and spent so much of his childhood.

New Glass Discovered

Is Transparent To Light But Will Shut Out Heat

Production of a glass that shuts out heat is promised in Prague, Czechoslovakia, as the result of a discovery of a Bohemian inventor. The glass is opaque, or nearly opaque, to heat. While it is transparent to light it can be used to exclude heat. Light waves and heat waves do not differ in kind but in wavelength, and it is said the inventor has found out how to prevent heat waves from passing through the glass.

When in flight, hawks steer with their tails.

TANKS INVADE DESERTED VILLAGE



The distant booming of shells and the occasional roar of a bombing plane overhead matched the low rumble of these tanks as the Japanese juggernaut rolled through a deserted village and war-torn countryside in North China as Tokyo's legions pushed a major offensive in the Tientsin area, near the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad.

Trees In New Gardens

Many Of Historic Interest Are To Be Seen There

Kew Gardens, in London, have been having a little centenary. It is just 100 years since the structure known as King William's Temple was built on the rising ground on the opposite side of Pagoda Vista from the Limas. William IV, like his predecessor, George IV, did not take much interest in the gardens and this "temple" is almost the only thing at Kew to mark his reign. Close to the "temple" are the witch-hazels which will soon be displaying their curious, golden-yellow flowers and here also may be seen two rare specimens of the so-called Tree of Heaven. These are the only mulberries to be directly descended from the tree that grew in Shakespeare's garden at Stratford-on-Avon. Another tree of interest in the gardens is Queen Elizabeth's elm. All that remains of it is to be seen at Brentford Ferry Gate. In her girlhood, when living at Richmond Palace, Queen Elizabeth used to walk by the river and sit beneath this once stately elm. Then there is a weeping willow on the bank of The Pond that was grown from a cutting taken from the tree that overhung Napoleon's grave at St. Helena.

One Honest Dollar

The pompous judge dangled stately over his spectacles at the tattered prisoner, who had been dragged before the bar of justice on a charge of vagrancy.

"Have you ever earned a dollar in your life?" he asked in scorn. "Yes, Your Honor," was the response. "I voted for you at the last election."

The sugar maple is one of America's greatest all-purpose trees.

Butler Was Suspicious

Thought Henry Ford's Tools Might Be Burglar's Kit

The following story told by Henry Ford about himself is recounted by the Glasgow Bulletin. It concerns his visit to England when he and his wife were invited as week-end guests in a country house. The butler took possession of Ford's baggage and unpacked it in the room upstairs. When Ford went to his room, he noticed the butler eyeing him suspiciously. On the dressing table, neatly arranged, lay the set of mechanic's tools that Henry Ford always carries in one of his suitcases in case a desire to tinker with machinery should come over him. The butler, a very respectable person, knew nothing of the tools and was not a burglar. But he had read in Edgar Wallace's books that a burglar's kit was a set of tools and he thought he knew a first-class burglar's kit when he saw it. Throughout the entire stay at the country house, the butler made it his business to keep a close watch on Mr. Ford and his kit.

Toasting A Symbol

"The King" and "The President" Command Highest Respect

As to the President's jocular after-dinner remark in Victoria that on one occasion when toasting "The King" he did not know whether he was drinking the health of George VI. or Edward VIII., it is probably true that thousands of people in the United States who daily toast "The President" would rather lose a tooth than drink the health of Mr. Roosevelt. "The King" like "The President" is a symbol, demanding the highest respect, no matter who is the occupant of the throne or chair. —Ottawa Journal.

The giant bamboo tree's stem grows a foot in a single day.

These Kittens Are Fun To Stitch



PATTERN 5719

These kittens will come without coaxing—they're entirely in single and outline and you know what little work that is—use them on a picture or pillow. You can see what impressive a kitten I make especially if done in wool. Color chart and key are given in the pattern. In pattern 5719 you will find a transfer pattern of a kitten 7 x 9 inches and one 8 x 9 1/2 inches; illustrations of all stitches used; material requirements; color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Airplane Is Now Opening Up A New Mining Frontier In Northwest Territories

Chemically Treated Seeds

Originator Claims Method Will Change Agricultural Practices

A revolutionary change in agricultural practices through use of chemically-treated seeds was forecast by Howard D. Salins, Chicago, after harvesting of test fields of flax and corn in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Salins, inventor of the process, said it is applicable to all forms of plant life. Results of this year's tests proved to his satisfaction, Salins said, that flax of quality equal to that of the best grown in Europe can be produced in North America from treated seed and that it afforded a highly profitable return to farmers. Little or no domestic flax flax is grown now, although there is considerable seed flax.

Yields of corn from treated seed, he said, were 25 per cent. greater than yields from various kinds of untreated seed planted in adjacent fields, this year. North of Merrill, Wis., where frosts limit the season to less than 90 days and corn is cut green for silage, a number of farmers, Salins said, grew corn to maturity from treated seed.

Reaction of the seed germ to the chemical, Salins said, gives the soil opportunity to facilitate fecundity. At the same time the treatment promotes growth of certain bacteria which replenishes the soil with those elements used as food by the growing plant, he said. Consequently, he added, use of fertilizer is unnecessary.

In addition to soil fertilization and increased yields, treated seed, he said, produces plants resistant to disease, pests, and variable unseasonable weather and which show marked ability to reach maturity in a shorter growing season.

In areas where yields of grain could be increased 25 per cent. through treated seed, Salins said, grain acreage could be cut down and flax acreage substituted as a rotation cash crop.

For British Zoo

Shipment Of Wild Animals Sent From Canada To England

From the north-western corner of Canada a shipment of wild animals, consisting of two female buffaloes, a pair of bears and a pair of beaver is now en route to England. Donated to the Dudley Zoological Society, of Dudley, Worcestershire, England, by the National Parks Bureau, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, the buffaloes were taken from Elk Island National Park and the bears and beaver from Jasper National Park.

After their capture the animals were subjected to medical tests and then given a clean bill of health. Special crates were prepared for the travellers and they were shipped by rail from Elk Island Park, Lamont, Alberta, to Montreal accompanied by a park warden, and sufficient food for the train journey. From Montreal they sailed on the Canadian Pacific s.s. Beaverburn, under arrangements that they would be fed and tended by a member of the ship's crew during the ocean voyage.

The crates were stored on the deck of the steamer and attached to each was a tag giving full instructions for the feeding and care of the occupant. Each of the buffalo requires sixteen pounds of hay per day, while the bears have a more varied menu consisting of two loaves of bread, a pound of apples, and a pound of carrots daily for each of them. Five poplar sticks about two inches in diameter by about two feet long and a quarter of a cabbage is the daily fare of each beaver. Before sailing from Montreal a supply of provisions including faggots of fresh poplar wood were put on board the vessel.

The conservation and protection of native fauna is one of the primary functions of the National Parks of Canada, and under the watchful eye of the parks warden service wild life in all its forms is being preserved for the benefit of this and future generations.

A Good Salesman

The tailor was selling his best friend a new suit. He was raving about the garment.

"I'm telling you, Harry," he said, "that even your best friend won't recognize the suit you in that suit. Just take a walk outside for a minute and get the feel of the garment."

Harry went out and returned a moment later. The proprietor rushed up to him with a happy smile.

"Good morning, stranger," he beamed. "What can I do for you?"

Just as the covered wagon and pack train of pioneer days carried the tide of civilization westward on the North American continent, so the airplane of to-day is opening up a new mining frontier in the Canadian Northwest Territories. Long regarded only as a region of ice and snow, this vast expanse, which embraces more than one-third of all Canada, is now destined to play an important role in the economic life of the Dominion due to the introduction of aerial transportation. Many areas once almost inaccessible are now within a few hours' flying time from large centres of population, and regions rich in minerals of economic importance—radium, copper, nickel, gold, lead, zinc and silver—await the prospector.

The year 1929 was the turning point in the affairs of the Northwest Territories, when mineral-exploration companies demonstrated that the airplane could be used to advantage in these northern latitudes. The range of the prospector's activities had previously been restricted mainly to lands in close proximity to rivers and lakes, and little was known of the country back from navigable waters. With the advent of aerial transportation the movement of the prospector became more widespread and the necessity arose for maps far more detailed than those then available. By resorting to the airplane and the modern science of map-making, including aerial photography, topographical and geological mapping were speeded up. In 1930 and 1931, an area of 11,000 square miles to the east of Great Bear Lake was photographed, and last year, to give the most recent example, an area of 17,500 square miles to the east of Yellowknife River.

Previous to 1929 the principal mineral developments in the Northwest Territories were the location and partial development of lead-zinc deposits near Pine Point, Great Slave Lake, and the discovery of oil at a point about fifty miles below Norman on the Mackenzie River, where there are now two producing wells. As a result of aerial explorations carried out in 1929 copper-sulphide deposits were discovered in the area between Great Bear Lake and the Mackenzie River, and this was followed by the notable discovery of pitchblende-silver deposits, from which radium is obtained, at LaBine Point, on the eastern side of Great Bear Lake, in May, 1930. In 1935 gold was discovered near the mouth of Yellowknife River and on Outpost Island, and also in the vicinity of Taltson River on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. In the fall of 1936 a gold strike was reported at Gordon Lake, 50 miles northeast of Yellowknife Bay, which seems likely to rank as one of the most important finds in recent years. A nickel and cobalt-bearing mineral deposit has been located a few miles east of the point where the Franco-River enters the eastern arm of Great Slave Lake, and of nickel deposit has also been discovered and staked on the north shore of Rankin Inlet on the west coast of Hudson Bay.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

According to recent reports Canada's northern mineral front continues to be the scene of great activity, and aerial transportation companies are busily engaged in carrying freight, supplies, and men to remote areas. In most of the mining country of the North there are numerous lakes which provide suitable landing for aircraft with floats in summer and with skis in winter.

FLOUR SPECIAL!

No. 1 Flour, in 5 sack lots @\$3.58
 Cream of Wheat,..... 6 lb 30c 24 lb \$1.10
 Sunny Maid 6 lb 25c, 24 lb 95c
 Golden Flakes 6 lb 25c, 24 lb 95c

Cereals are Fresh at Mill

Cream of Wheat is now coarser and will not lump.
 All Products Guaranteed.

We will deliver at no extra charge within 40 miles,
 providing an order of from 1½ to 3 tons goes to
 one neighborhood.

Wheat Accepted in Payment.**Wainwright Flour Mill****Weighing the Farmers' Grain**

The Board of Grain Commissioners, under the Canada Grain Act, is charged with the responsibility of preventing and penalizing overages. The Federal Government Department of Weights and Measures is responsible for checking the accuracy of all elevator scales. Country elevator scales are subject to regular Government inspection and 217 Government weighmen check weights at terminal points.

Western Grain Dealers' Assoc'n**TRAVEL BY BUS!**

— for —
Comfort, Courtesy, Economy

Leave Irma daily, going east, 8.10 p.m.
 Leave Irma daily, going west, 8.15 a.m.

WEEK-END EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES**Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd.****PUBLIC SALE OF LANDS UNDER THE TAX RECOVERY ACT, 1929.****MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BATTLE RIVER, No. 423**

Notice is hereby given, that under the provisions of The Tax Recovery Act, 1929, the following lands will be offered for sale, by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1937, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Municipal Office, Irma, Alberta.

Pt. of Sec.	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	M.	Pt. of Sec.	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	M.
N. W.	12	44	7	4	N. E.	10	45	9	4
S. E.	1	45	7	4	N. E.	12	45	9	4
N. E.	7	45	7	4	N. W.	30	45	9	4
N. W.	7	45	7	4	N. E.	34	45	9	4
S. W.	13	45	7	4	N. W.	34	45	9	4
N. W.	22	45	7	4	S. E.	35	45	9	4
S. W.	25	45	7	4	S. E.	4	46	9	4
S. E.	34	45	7	4	S. E.	7	46	9	4
S. E.	35	45	7	4	N. E.	20	46	9	4
S. W.	35	45	7	4	N. W.	35	46	9	4
N. E.	18	44	8	4	N. E.	35	46	9	4
N. W.	7	45	8	4	S. E.	19	46	8	4
N. E.	8	45	8	4	S. W.	19	46	8	4
S. W.	9	45	8	4	N. W.	20	46	8	4
S. E.	9	45	8	4	N. W.	23	46	8	4
N. E.	28	45	8	4	N. W.	26	46	8	4
S. E.	28	45	8	4	S. W.	36	46	8	4
N. E.	34	45	8	4	N. W.	12	46	7	4
N. W.	34	45	8	4	S. W.	12	46	7	4
S. E.	34	45	8	4	N. E.	13	46	7	4
S. W.	34	45	8	4	N. W.	13	46	7	4
S. E.	4	44	9	4	S. E.	13	46	7	4
S. E.	4	44	9	4	S. W.	13	46	7	4
N. E.	5	44	9	4	S. E.	14	46	7	4
S. W.	7	44	9	4	N. E.	25	46	7	4
S. W.	10	44	9	4	N. W.	26	46	7	4
S. W.	12	44	9	4	S. W.	26	46	7	4
N. W.	26	44	9	4	S. E.	28	46	7	4
S. W.	4	45	9	4	S. W.	28	46	7	4
S. W.	7	45	9	4	S. W.	28	46	7	4

Each parcel will be offered for sale, subject to reserve bid, and subject to the reservations contained in the existing certificates of title. Terms, cash unless otherwise arranged.

Redemption may be effected by payment of all arrears of taxes and costs at any time prior to the sale.

Dated at Irma, Alberta, this 11th day of September, 1937.

CHAS. WILBRAHAM,
 Secretary-Treasurer.

Advertising Stimulates Trade**Irma Times**

Published Every Friday by the Time Publishers, Irma, Alberta.
 E. W. CARTER, Local Editor
 ADVERTISING RATES

Want Ads, per insertion..... 25
 Stray or Special, 5 issues for..... \$1.00
 Card of Thanks..... 50
 In Memoriam..... 50
 Local advertising, per line..... 5c

CANADIAN OPINIONS OF THE WEEK

"Seventy years ago the Fathers of Confederation accomplished a great work. They gave Canada unity. They could not give her unity. Unity comes only by the process of time and by the slow dissemination of different points of view and traditions. Canada must have not merely a formal Confederation, but a sincere identity of purpose and a true homogeneity of spirit."

—Lord Tweedsmuir.

"Sensationalism and propaganda are today the common enemies of mankind."

—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

"The part which Canada plays in the international field and in the future will depend on the unanimity of the public opinion throughout Canada which supports its representatives abroad."

—Hon. C. H. Cahan, K.C.

"Religion must be taught at home or it is never learned. It has to be seen in those we love, respect and admire. Although the Bible is the text book of the Christian world, do not depend on the manual, but put into practice truth and goodness so that your children may see it. Religion is a natural thing. It is life itself."

—Rev. Dr. A. G. Reynolds.

"There should be put into practice in Canada an ancient Chinese principle of medicine by which the doctor is paid to keep you well instead of curing you."

—Dr. Leverett D. Bristol, M.D., C.M.

"Repression tends to create in minorities contempt for the law, and to encourage secret propaganda and even acts of violence."

—Professor W. A. Gifford.

"There has been a genuine economic improvement in Canada and there is good reason to hope that there will be more, but it would be unwise to plan our public affairs on the assumption of a continuing advance in business activity. It was the failure to realize this that permitted the boom conditions of a few years past, which terminated in the great depression."

—Sir Edward Beatty.

"If the people surrender Sunday to sport and other things, they will never get it back as a day of rest."

—Rev. Dr. Thomas Jones, D.D.

Successful Young People's Rally In United Church

A fine representation of young people from Wainwright, Irma, Bruce, Holden and Viking gathered at the United church, Viking, last Friday evening for their annual autumn rally. The following came down from Edmonton to assist in the program: Miss Dorothy Banks, Miss Audrey Freeze, Mr. Ted Miller, Mr. Elmiski. The organization that was completed for the coming year is as follows: Hon. President, Rev. Dr. S. Scott, Viking; President, Olaf Larson, Irma; Past President, Ken Torg, Wainwright; Secy-Treasurer, Miss Aletha Knudson, Irma; Convenors—Citizenship and Christian Culture, Art Small, Viking; Missionary and Christian Fellowship, Marjorie Stewart, Tofield; Debating, Hunter Branchflower, Wainwright; Leadership Training, Ian Holter, Bruce; Riveter Reporter, Miss Elsie Wright, Wainwright.

The past president, Ken Torg, has led the Unions through a very interesting and active year. The president expressed his hope that there might be fine progress the coming year in the matter of spiritual development, and suggested that there might be changes of programs within the Unions with this objective in mind.

The senior girls' class of Viking Sunday school assisted in the serving of lunch.

BY THE WAY

Washing machine motors should be oiled not oftener than every three to six months. They, like other equipment with electric motors, should be protected from dampness.

Ices and sherbets require less time for freezing in the mechanical refrigerator than mousers or ice cream.

The LETTER BOX

October 12, 1937.
 Rural Notice Board Over C.J.C.A.

Dear Sir:

Over Radio Station C.J.C.A., the Royal George and Leland Hotels, Edmonton, takes pleasure in announcing the commencement of a new free service to the rural residents of Alberta.

On October 9th, 1937, at about 12.50 (immediately following the Grain and Stock Prices) the Royal George and Leland Hotels goes on the air over Station C.J.C.A., in Edmonton, (730 k.c. on your dial) with its flash feature—THE RURAL NOTICE BOARD—to enable you country people to send your community notices over the air.

If your community is holding a dance, a meeting, or a social gathering of any description, have the information broadcast over C.J.C.A. Let us know three or four days in advance, by letter, wire, the information you wish broadcast to your district, and we shall be glad to help you make your plans successful.

The Royal George and Leland Hotels, in Edmonton, invite you and your friends to place your notice on the Rural Notice Board, over the air on Radio Station C.J.C.A.

Yours for bigger attendances,
 The Royal George and Leland Hotels.

Faith In Your Credit

Some folks feel insulted when they receive a monthly statement of their account from a business firm. They should feel complimented instead. If an individual's credit were no good, there would be no monthly statement.

Getting a statement at the end of the month simply means that someone had enough faith in him to extend credit, and the statement shows him how his account stands. A statement of account should be a source of pride, but when a 'please remit' at once' notice appears then Mr. Man had better begin worrying about his credit rating.

Instead of getting sore at the firm that sends him a statement, the individual should feel grateful for the credit extended. He has had the use of the business firm's money for a month or more, without interest, and has been given the courtesy of a charge account that meant additional expense to the business firm.—Dawson Sentinel.

Oil Industry Collects Huge Revenues for Government

The oil industry will be forced to collect another \$500,000,000 during the next two years from the motoring public to pour into the United States federal treasury.

The president has signed a bill extending for two years the federal taxes on gasoline and lubricating oils, as well as the tax on transportation by pipeline and the import taxes on virtually all petroleum products.

It was estimated that the income from the gasoline tax of one cent a gallon would produce \$204,000,000 during the current fiscal year, and revenue from the tax for the next fiscal year in all likelihood will surpass that.

The levy of four cents a gallon on lubricating oil is estimated at \$33,300,000 each of the two years it has been collected.

On top of these taxes on petroleum products, the tax was extended on tires and tubes, a large part of the revenue from which will be collected at the service stations.

These are big bills for the motorists to pay. In the first four and a half years of its existence, up to December 31, 1936, the federal gasoline tax produced revenue of \$772,639,010.—Cont.

THRESHING TIME

'Tis threshing time, the housewife Is keyed up to her limit;
 She has to serve four meals a day And there is no money in it.

Food must be good and wholesome And fanciful as well,
 For if it lacks right flavors At the next house they will "tell".

She brings out her choice pickles, Jam and jelly, the lovely stuff,
 She would like to save for winter, And she hopes they've had enough!

And when she isn't cooking For twelve or fifteen men,
 She hunts out all the soiled towels And rubs them clean again.

We'll finish it tonight, one says, She hears the welcome sound,
 But doesn't let herself relax, Just hands more food around.

She waves to them a glad farewell, Nor does she shed a tear,
 But just begins to wonder, What she'll feed 'em on next year.

—J. K. Lousana.

**Buy Your Flour Right****Robin Hood Flour**

with money back guarantee; this protects you.

ON TRACK, IRMA, ALBERTA

Saturday, Oct. 30th

SPECIAL OFF-CAR PRICE IN QUANTITY LOTS, FOR CASH

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR, per 98s (Gold Rim Gingham) **\$3.90**

KEYNOTE per 98s **\$3.70**

Irma Trading Co.
 ELFDOR'S

EDMONTON'S POPULAR

Royal George and Leland Hotels
 (Now being Completely Renovated) offer

Comfort, Service and Courtesy

at
Rates to Suit Your Income
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

A Sound Practice

It is a sound practice to deliver your grain regularly to your U. G. G. Elevator. Through many years' experience farmers have learned that they can count on this farmers' Company for satisfactory service in handling their grain.

Deliver your grain to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS Limited

Elevators at: Irma, Jarrow, Kinsella, Viking



For SNOW and MUD
The Goodyear STUD

● The kind of going that makes heavy weather for ordinary tires is "pie" for Goodyear Studded Tires. They bite in and keep you moving—under control every second. You waste no time—no gas and oil—in wheel spins, slips and skids.

Goodyear Studded Tires are designed, built and proven for off-the-pavement driving and to defy deep snow. Farmers, salesmen, postmen—all who travel muddy roads need them. To the country doctor they are well-nigh indispensable. Smooth-riding Goodyear Studded Tires give a new sense of driving security to every off-the-pavement driver. See them at your Goodyear dealer's—at the same low price as Goodyear All-Weather Treads.

GOOD YEAR

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Sixth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 12th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, October 13th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Outlines Loan Process by Which Banks Convert Credit of Borrower into Spendable Money . . . Shows Position of Bank Shareholders . . . Deals Further with Limited Power of Banks To Issue Own Notes . . . Cites from Letters Received Actual Cases Where Bank Loans Enabled Borrowers To Turn Substantial Profit.

IN this broadcast on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I want to get back to that utterly mistaken idea that banks make money out of nothing. Critics of the banks will tell you that banks lend by creating credit and that they create the means of payment out of nothing, when they build a building it costs them nothing and when they pay taxes it costs them nothing. These statements are absolutely untrue.

When a bank makes a loan just exactly what is it that the bank does?

Here is the answer — It takes the note of the farmer or manufacturer or the bond of the Government, and places an equivalent amount to the credit of the said farmer, manufacturer or Government, allowing of course for a rental on the money.

In other words the bank assumes an obligation to pay that amount to the farmer, the manufacturer or the Government.

Since that obligation is one that must be met — and in actual practice is met — it is a very real thing.

The transaction creates a credit on the books of the bank but the means of payment which the banks are charged with creating out of nothing consists of resources of the bank — in the last analysis, cash.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that in all lending transactions by a bank it is the borrower who starts the process — he goes to the bank and asks for a loan, generally for a specific purpose, out of which he expects and intends to make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does not go to him — he goes to the bank.

What the bank really does, in effect, is to convert the credit of the borrower himself into spendable money, which he can use for the purposes of his business, paying wages, paying his debts at the country store and meeting other obligations. If a man owns cattle he cannot spend cattle. He cannot pay his debts at the country store with cattle. His ownership of the cattle and his expectation of selling them at a profit to himself are the basis of his credit. When he borrows from a bank on the security of cattle what happens is that the bank converts a form of wealth, which he cannot spend, into something which he can spend and which anybody else will accept.

There is no magic about it and those who contend that a bank can create money or the means of payment out of nothing — are entirely wrong. The function that the bank performs, as we have stated, is to convert the credit of the borrower into a form in which he can spend it.

Without a bank the farmer possibly could buy seed in the spring, hire help through the growing season and harvesting, and purchase supplies for his family in the meantime on credit — paying these debts from the sale of his crop in the fall. However, common sense tells us that the seed merchant, the farm labourer or the country store keeper could not get very far on this basis, for they could not pass on to the people, from whom they in turn buy goods or services, the obligations which they have received from the farmer.

Why is this so?

For the reason that, be the farmer's credit ever so good, how could scores of people look into his integrity and his financial worth, as they would require to do before taking his promise to pay. Instead, the bank looks into the farmer's affairs, accepts the risk, lends him the money and enables him to pay cash.

If it were otherwise and if banks created the means of payment out of nothing, why has it been necessary through the centuries to find people, called shareholders, ready to put their money into the banking business in exchange for a fair return? If no bank is required for what the bank does, the business

of banking should be an amazingly profitable business — but it is not. The fact that it is not an amazingly profitable business is a simple matter of record, as we have shown in our broadcasts.

Some of our listeners have asked that I say more about note circulation — that is, about the powers of a bank to issue notes. The request has been prompted by the utterly fantastic idea that a bank can, say, erect an expensive branch office building for nothing by issuing its own notes. A bank simply cannot, as has been suggested, issue a bunch of specially numbered bills, pay them out to contractors and others and then cancel them when they come back.

Let me say to you again that no such thing can possibly happen, for the bank must give the holder face value for its notes when he presents them. Moreover, I have shown you that there are very definite legal limits upon the amount of notes that a bank can issue. A bank's notes are a debt owed by the bank to the person who holds them — a debt redeemable in cash on demand.

As a matter of fact, a bank's notes are the very first charge upon its assets — that is to say in case of trouble a bank's notes have to be paid off before a single cent can be paid on any deposits or on any other debts owed by a bank. To make doubly sure of this there is a fund in the hands of the Dominion Minister of Finance, known as "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund."

This is money paid in by each of the banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, amounting to five per cent on the average amount to Chartered bank notes outstanding. This money is in the nature of a pool and would all be used, in case of need, towards paying off the notes of any bank. Surely all of this should finally squash the idea that a bank has unlimited power in the matter of issuing its bills.

In any case, as I have told you before, the right of issuing notes is being steadily year by year, taken away from the Chartered Banks and vested in the Bank of Canada. In order to obtain Bank of Canada notes or bills for use as currency the Chartered Banks have to buy them. Every dollar in notes and every dollar of other bank obligations must always have behind it a dollar of assets. Let me stress, once more, that every obligation of a Chartered Bank is payable in cash.

Some supposedly great authority is quoted as having said that if all bank loans were paid all deposits would disappear and there would be no money in existence. I don't think that many Alberta people are stamped by such statements.

It is equivalent to saying that if every sea were drained dry there would be no ocean liners. If every bank went out of existence to-morrow there would still be wealth but the job of marketing that wealth would take us back to the dim, distant days of barter. Nothing is gained at any time by such extreme statements.

You have been told that when a bank makes a loan and takes security, the bank then uses that security as if it were its own. Such a statement is 100 per cent false. The security lodged with the bank remains the property of the borrower and all the records of the bank prove that fact. He can call for his security to be produced and shown to him at any time. Such security does not appear in the bank's balance sheets at all and when the loan is repaid the security is handed back to the borrower intact.

Some of our critics plunge into very deep water when they draw conclusions from the statement that every dollar that comes into circulation represents a debt on which somebody must pay interest. That statement is used to convey to you a sinister impression, an entirely false idea of what money really is and does.

To illustrate in the plainest of everyday terms let us start from the beginning.

I go into the bank and I borrow \$1,000 on which, naturally, I have to pay rent, or if you prefer, interest.

The bank gives me, in exchange for my note, \$1,000 in bills. I have got \$1,000 of money, on which interest has to be paid because the bank is giving me a service.

Why do I borrow the money?

I was going to use it in a deal, expecting to make a profit for myself; or I wouldn't have borrowed the money at all.

Very well; I carry out the deal successfully. I repay the bank the \$1,000 I borrowed, and I have a profit, say, of \$100, which I put to my credit in the bank.

You will see by the use of this borrowed money on which I paid rent, I have increased my own resources by \$100, and the bank has received back its \$1,000.

When you multiply that thousand-dollar borrowing of mine, my use of the money and my profit, time after time, you see what is happening continuously throughout the year in the business world and you see that the interest is not any strangling charge as has been represented to you. You pay rent, and you make a profit out of it — whatever the nature of your business may be.

It is a continuous, revolving process — in which the dollar you use is not dead-weight debt at all, but productive money. There are times, however, when some of it may become temporarily dead-weight debt. To illustrate such a case, let us say that through drought or misfortune I suffer a loss for a season — say my deal has not been successful — and I lose a part of my borrowed \$1,000.

In these cases, what I have lost does for the time being become dead-weight debt. But with a better season and better prices and better business I have a chance to recover my losses and repay. By far the greater part of the dollars that are issued are not dead-weight debt as you have been so often told; there is nothing sinister in the manner nor in the purpose of their issue, nor the way in which they are used. In fact, productive money, constantly adding to goods and services and increasing the world's store of new wealth.

That is all there is to bank money. Bank loans are really constructive and productive; and the deep, dark hocus pocus with which critics seek to surround it is recognized, by folks of practical experience, as simply transparent nonsense.

Since we started broadcasting on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I have received many letters from Alberta people: I have before me one of them, which gives an instance of a large-scale farmer who had occasion to borrow \$5,000 to purchase feeder cattle.

The farmer says: "When I borrow money I estimate my prospective profit very carefully and, if I do not see where I am going to make interest charges and a substantially higher profit for myself I do not borrow the money. Without a bank loan I could not possibly have financed the purchase of the cattle and, further, I feel that the bank's profit is small and mine proportionately large. I consider that I should assume all the risk of loss for the sake of this higher prospective profit. My borrowing is intelligent borrowing from a purely individual and selfish standpoint. I had a similar loan, on which the interest charges amounted to about \$100 some time ago. On this loan I realized a net profit of more than \$2,000 because I was able to feed all of my coarse grain and to realize in the neighbourhood of ninety cents a bushel when prices were in the neighbourhood of twenty to thirty cents a bushel."

I have another Alberta letter, in which a farmer tells us that he had twenty hogs and,

bringing short of feed, wanted to sell them. He was offered \$200 for the twenty hogs and did not want to let them go at that price, so he went to the bank and borrowed \$30 only. This enabled him to hold the hogs and feed them a while longer, with the result that he eventually sold them for \$300 instead of the \$200 he had been offered. In other words he borrowed \$50 from the bank, the bank made a gross revenue of about \$1.75 but the farmer made a straight profit of \$50.

I have a letter before me also which appeared in the Calgary Herald from a Milk Producers' Association in the vicinity of Calgary. It reads in part: "We are hearing a good deal about banks these days. I do not profess to know much about banks or the banking business but I do know that, if it had not been for the banks last fall, I, along with many others, would have been forced out of business." These are but a few examples taken at random from a large quantity of our mail.

In earlier broadcasts I have told you that deposits in the banks are the basis upon which banks can make loans. Let us demonstrate its truth.

Suppose a bank started business with \$50,000 in cash and lent that amount to various borrowers. Then suppose each borrower drew out the amount lent to him, in cash, and each person to whom he paid this money put it in a sock, kept it under his mattress or hid it behind the door, so that none of it came back to the bank in the form of deposits. As the bank has no cash in its vault the bank dare not make another loan because it could give no cash to the new borrower.

We can go on converting borrowers' assets into spendable form, i.e., making loans, only if the depositing public are willing to entrust their funds to us. It is the confidence of the people in banks and their willingness to leave their money on deposit that enables a bank to lend money and serve the community.

How, therefore, can it be said that we have usurped the right to monetize credit? As we have shown, it is the individual who in the first place possesses the credit; he asks the bank to convert that credit into money he can spend. The bank only does it on his request.

Now I have an announcement to make. This is the last of our broadcasts, at least for the time being. In one of our broadcasts we said that some of our Alberta branch bank Managers might be heard in this series. Instead, I incorporated in my talks with you, much material which came to me direct from them.

We told you, in starting our talks that we would be non-political and non-controversial and would state to you nothing but the unvarnished facts about Canada's Chartered Banks and the work they do. This is exactly what we have done. There is no mystery about Canadian banking, other than the mystery created by critics who are not well informed.

We are doing an honest business and have nothing whatever to fear from the fullest disclosure. Four million depositors have confidence in Canada's Chartered Banks. Were it not for that confidence in the honour and integrity of Canada's Chartered Banks, no loans could be made at all.

We wish to thank our listening audience for the many encouraging letters and messages they have sent in. Our talks have all been put into pamphlet form, and if you wish to have them, any branch Bank Manager will be glad to give them to you and to talk over with you any of the matters with which we have dealt.

Theorists never run out of theories — but facts are stubborn things. Our story stands for your fair-minded consideration. We leave it to you with confidence.

SA-4

FOR MORE PROGRAMS

Specify **GENERAL ELECTRIC** Pre-tested **RADIOTRONS**

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

The World of Wheat

By H. G. L. Strange, Director, Research Department, Searle Grain Co. Ltd.

"What causes the occasional wide fluctuations with wheat prices? Is it supply or demand or money, or is it the speculators with their buying and selling?" a friend recently asked.

All these things, of course have some effect upon price. Speculation in itself, however, has the smallest effect of any—an effect certainly very much less than most people believe.

The real villain that brings about the great price fluctuations is for instance from \$1.12 to \$2.90 that occurred with wheat at Liverpool from 1914 to 1921, and from \$2.90 in 1921 to 71 cents in 1931, is WAR.

In the past 500 years there have

been only three great World Wars: The Thirty Years War in Germany from 1618 to 1648, the Napoleonic Wars from 1795 to 1815, and the recent Great War from 1914 to 1918.

The price of wheat during each of these Wars rose to a peak of three times its pre-war point, and then fell in post-war years to a figure much lower than that pre-war point.

It has always been the same, and no doubt ever will be, but only when War occurs. The only way to stop it all is to do away with War itself.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Brazil buys U.S. wheat; Rain badly needed in Argentina; Crop deterioration in New South Wales and Victoria; England buys U.S. spring wheat; Spain again buys wheat on the Continent; Argentina wheat production indicated around only 220 million; Sugar cane condition below normal in South Africa.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Rains benefit new seed beds in France; Good dry crop in Latvia; Coffee plants excellent in New Caledonia; Greece reports condition of vineyards good; Favorable reports of rice crops in Tanganyika; Increased offerings of Russian wheat; Continued slow demand from importing deficit areas.

Since January of this year, prices have advanced on sweets, such as sugar, corn syrup and honey. From reliable sources comes the report that all varieties of molasses are due shortly for considerable advance in price.

When broiling canned peach halves, pear halves or apricot halves to serve with meats, try adding just a suspicion of curry powder to the fruit. It gives an exotic touch to the fruit which is intriguing.

\$5,000 For This

(From the Lethbridge Herald)

Recently there has been set up by the Alberta government a department which, at a reported cost of \$5,000 a year, is to handle "public relations" for Mr. Abernethy. A. J. Alnutt, former editor of the Alliance Times, is the director in charge.

A couple of days since there came to our desk an envelope containing copy which Mr. Alnutt suggests the Herald should publish for the information of the Alberta public. Included in the letter was a transcript of a speech delivered by Fred Anderson, Social Credit M.L.A. for Calgary in the legislature on Sept. 30. One paragraph of Mr. Anderson's speech which Mr. Alnutt believes would be of great interest to the public follows:

Mr. Speaker, it is rumored

that the Liberal party in Alberta is about to take to itself, politically, the Conservative party for wife. I would warn all true Liberals that this wife has been seduced by a banker, and that should this marriage take place they will find themselves saddled with a banker's baby as first-born.

We leave it to the people of Alberta who are wondering how they are going to struggle through the coming winter whether we could get along very well without a "director of public relations" whose salary and office will cost the taxpayers \$5,000 a year.

To prevent crumbs of cake mixing with frosting, put a thin coating of frosting over cake and let it stand a minute or two before frosting the top and sides.

Primitive Tribes Of Peru

Missionary Tells Strange Tales Of Life In Jungle

Strange tales of flagellations, superstitions and exorcising by primitive full-blooded Indians of the jungles of Peru were told in Toronto by Mrs. Ruth Stull, missionary for the Christian and Missionary Alliance, who was attending the annual Bible and missionary convention.

Through jungle so savage that even soldiers dare not venture into it, Mrs. Stull, with her husband, travels 3,000 miles into the interior to reach her mission post in the Amazon valley. She has been a missionary there since 1925.

Their superstitions are strange. "They believe," said Mrs. Stull, "that sickness is only caused by an evil spirit, but the evil spirit isn't in the sick person. So they have a practice of healing called 'Brujo', to cast the evil spirit out.

"When a tribesman falls sick the witch doctor takes charge. First of all, perhaps, the evil spirit is suspected to be in some stones. They are immediately thrown into a fire to burn. If that doesn't make the sick person better, they try something else. If they suspect a tree, they'll cut it down. And if that doesn't work, they resort to something very cruel—the torture of a child.

"They torture the child by giving it poisoned tea. They don't want to kill the child—only to cause it most terrible pain. For if the child dies, they have lost the object of their torture. They will have to take another child—and they don't want to kill their children off too fast.

"But finally, if the tea-poisoning makes no difference to the sick person, they shoot the little baby full of arrows, and it dies."

In this form of torture, she said, the medicine man has absolute control. He may choose any child he likes, and might even choose his own.

Although these strange people are sun-worshippers, she said, they have no happy hunting ground. They live in an absolute terror of death.

Death presents a hopelessness to them, for they believe that upon death their spirits will wander around to eternity in the utter darkness of a jungle night.

Jungle messages, she said, are sent very quickly by tom-tom. "Once," she said, "nine Indians came along to me for work, which my husband gave them to do. Suddenly they came and said they had to go back to their village immediately; they wouldn't say why. But I found out that they had received a relayed tom-tom message from their village, 150 miles away, that their village had been raided and their women stolen.

"There is always continued warfare over the women," she said. "The strongest men kill other men and take their wives. For their prestige rises with the number of people they harbor in their home—widows, orphans and friends.

Famous Newgate Bell

Now Warns Of Closing Time In Madame Tussaud's Galleries

Ye people all who hear me ring Be faithful to your God and King.

So runs the couplet inscribed on the old toll bell of Newgate Prison, which is to ring once more.

For nearly a century and a half this immense bell was used to notify the good citizens of London when a condemned prisoner had paid the final penalty. From now on its deep note will reverberate through the galleries of Madame Tussaud's wax-works at closing time each night, displacing the warning whistles hitherto blown by the attendants.

The Newgate bell was bought by John T. Tussaud in 1903, when various relics of the old prison were offered for sale by auction. At the time there was an idea that the metal had in it a quantity of silver. The great-grandson of Madame Tussaud secured the bell for £100.

Worked Too Fast

"Now Madam," said the enthusiastic salesman, after he had dashed into the lady's house and scattered lint and sand all over her living room rug, "if you'll be so good as to attach this plug to a light socket, I'll show you how quickly this super-sweeper picks up dirt."

"And if you'd let me say one word at the door," said the lady, handing a broom to the salesman, "this wouldn't have happened. The house ain't wired for electricity."

Program Was Cancelled

Anxious to avoid exciting school children over the undeclared Sino-Japanese war, the British Broadcasting Corporation recently cancelled a program in which a Chinese and a Japanese were to give their respective views of the conflict.

Carried Own Food Supplies

Ocean Travellers Had To Provision Themselves 150 Years Ago

In these days when liners become more and more luxurious as well as faster it is interesting to learn from a letter in the London Times what a Quaker missionary woman took with her on a voyage from Liverpool to New York just 150 years ago. At that time the passengers in sailing ships were not provisioned. They had to carry their own food supplies with them sufficient to last six weeks or two months, and they were given "light housekeeping privileges" in the cook's galley. Obviously the difficulties of travel kept the passenger list down to a very few. It was certainly no vacation for a housewife to make an ocean trip in those times because she had to cook for herself and the family if she had one. There were neither berths nor cabins, sleeping accommodation consisting of long mattresses filled with straw, with sheets of canvas drawn over the top on posts, men being in one part of the ship and women and children in another.

This good lady, who went over to the United States as an ambassador of goodwill to American members of the Society of Friends, provisioned herself with:

"Thirty fowles, 12 ducks, 4 hams, 2 dozen Madeira wine, 2 bottles Jamaica spirit, keg West India rum, 4 bottles brandy, 2 bottles vinegar, 6 lbs. mules, 2 lbs. maple biscuits, 2 lbs. gingerbread biscuits, 8 lbs. raisins, ½ lb. tea (a great luxury in those days), 2 lbs. ground coffee, 2 lbs. chocolate, one loaf sugar, 14 lbs. Musco sugar, peck cranberries, 2 quarts oatmeal, 6 lbs. rice, 5 bushels Indian corn and 100 eggs."

Apparently the Quaker missionary was well fortified with liquors to help her withstand the rigors of sea sickness, but it would appear as if that had not been quite enough, for the great-grandson of the lady records that on the return voyage her American friends supplied her with an even greater quantity. The Society of Friends in days of yore was not apparently a believer in prohibition.

—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

In Case Of Emergency

Every Big Liner Is Prepared For Deaths At Sea

I was down at Southampton the other day to meet several celebrities sailing in this country from America, about the Normandie, and one of the most interesting people I met was the ship's carpenter.

While wandering about the luxury liner, I found myself in the carpenter's shop. And there, lying against a bulkhead, I saw a newly-made coffin.

The carpenter laughed at my dismay. "We're glad to say that we haven't had cause to use the coffin on this journey," he said. "But we always have one ready in case of emergency."

I rejoined that, unknown to most ocean travellers, every big liner carries a couple of coffins and its ship's doctor is a qualified embalmer. There are not so many burials at sea as before. The relatives of people who die aboard liners prefer, usually, for the body to be landed at the home port.—Pearson's Weekly.

Radio Sales Jump In Saskatchewan

Production of radio receiving sets in Canada during the second quarter of 1937 numbered 71,237 sets valued at \$2,616,742 at factory selling prices. Sales in Saskatchewan during the quarter under review totalled 5,678, an increase of 376 per cent. over the sales in the corresponding period of last year.

Eighty-five out of every 100 diners on a train order coffee, while 15 per cent. tea, according to statistics.

Newsprint used in the United States annually would make a sheet 450 feet wide reaching to the moon.



Final cleaning operations in progress in Henry VII's Chapel of Westminster Abbey before re-opening for public services. The Abbey was closed in January, when preparations were started for the Coronation, and it has taken nearly four months to bring the ancient edifice back to normal.

Ornamental Vine Useful

Hardy Kuduz Blinds Soil And Rebuilds Impoverished Land

An old familiar ornamental vine, also in use in the South as a hay and pasture crop since early in the twentieth century, has been put to work by the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The vine is kuduz, more commonly known throughout the Southeastern states as "porch vine." Soil conservationists found here ready-made a lush vine that produces a rapid, dense growth to anchor the top soil to Southern farm lands. They needed a plant that would "pay its own way, contributing something to the farming crop and also helping rebuild soils impoverished by erosion.

Kuduz meets these requirements. In the Southeast it grows under almost any condition, on rich land or poor land. Under favorable conditions the vine often sends out runners sixty to seventy feet long in a single season. They take root every few feet at the nodes, literally "rooting down" the soil. As a legume, kuduz restores nitrogen to the soil, and for some time has been known as an excellent forage crop.

Formula Is A Secret

By means of a new solution A. G. Hauff, of Fuerbach, Germany, can develop and fix photographic film in one process. He is keeping the formula a secret. The process eliminates the necessity of developing in one bath, washing in another and fixing in a third.

Fussy Passenger: "Is the 4:10 a good train?"

Porter: "Well, people will talk of course, ma'am, but there's nothing definitely known ag'in'er."

Green—Now that your son has graduated, has he decided where he is going to work?

Brown—Where? He hasn't even decided when!

Literary Edition Of Bible

Spelling Modernized And Scriptures Presented In Clearer Form

The jealously guarded privilege of the King's Printers and the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge to print the authorized version of the Bible has been relaxed for the production of a "literary edition."

The new edition, called "The Bible, Designed to be Read as Literature," is aimed at presenting the Scriptures as a luminous, compact and fitting form as possible.

A few portions have been omitted, including the Book of Chronicles, and parts of the Apocrypha as well as genealogies. Spelling and punctuation have been modernized.

In an introductory essay, Laurence Binyon declares that, "though the Bible represents one of the greatest literatures of the world it has for centuries been studied apart from its literary form and value; the way in which it is printed testified to this indifference."

An Interesting Fact

Letters In Names Of Pack Of Cards Total 52

The following was taken from a letter to the London Times. Some remarkable things have been discovered in connection with a pack of playing cards, and the following—new to me—appears worthy to be added to the number:

Write the names of all the cards—Ace, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Jack, Queen, King—add all letters together and you will find they total 52, the numbers of cards in the pack. Still more remarkable—write the names in French: As, Un, Deux, Trois, Quatre, Cinq, Six, Sept, Huit, Neuf, Dix, Valet, Reine, Roi—add all the letters together and again you will find they total 52, the "number" of cards in the pack.

Besides man, only monkeys have learned the art of throwing.

In Simple Language

Guide Explained Act Of Union Between England And Scotland

H. B. Ellison, in Christian Science Monitor, told this story: Our Scottish guide, waited till the ancient banquet hall was full. Edinburgh Castle is crowded with memories, but there was one memory which the warden of this hall held in his special keeping.

He began without introduction, a rich burr emphasizing his words: "When James VI. came back to Scotland, gave a dinner here, and to that dinner came both the Scottish and the English nobles. And the first one to sit down was an Englishman, then a Scotsman; till they had all sat down. And when they rose up, they were together, as they are to-day, together."

In this simple language our guide explained the act of union between England and Scotland. No frills, no dramatics. A murmur ran through the sight-seeing throng as the Scotsman bore down upon the concluding word "together."

Good News For Children

Doctor Advises Lots Of Candy When They Have Colds

If children have colds give them plenty of lollypops, but don't tell them why or they'll be sick all the time, Dr. H. Harris Perlman advised doctors attending the State Medical Society convention in Philadelphia. "The average child is fond of lollypops and will partake of candy in this form without much persuasion," he said. "It is useful both as a food, being high in caloric value, and as an encourager of thirst, which is desirable.

Britain, flying more airplanes than any European nation except Germany, is ninth in the continent's commercial flying speed list. But British plans are lower-powered and more economical to operate.

Launches New Era

Lady Horseshoer Has Started A Portable Blacksmith Shop

Mrs. Martha Smith, the lady blacksmith of Greenwich Village, has made an announcement of tremendous historical import.

Mrs. Smith, who weighs 185 and has biceps slightly smaller than a telephone pole, declared she has started a portable blacksmith shop.

She grieved about it a little, not seeming to realize she was making history as she gave out the word at her little home-over-a-blacksmith-shop at 46 Horatio Street. "Horses are so scarce in New York nowadays," she said, wistfully, "that a fellow can't wait for the horses to come to him; he's got to go to the horses."

So she's done it, the taffy-haired smithy and her husband, George. They've closed the shop downstairs and loaded their tools into an auto. Thus they end an epoch, start an era. The horses they visit daily to shoe are the first in the world to receive this special service.

And Mrs. Smith admits that a poem she ran across somewhere in a magazine, called "The Village Blacksmith," is old, old stuff.

"Out in Michigan," she said, "my dad has a blacksmith shop on a trailer . . ."

Mrs. Smith is a gentle kindly woman of 34 who has a chubby face and wears khaki riding pants and one of her husband's shirts almost all day long. Horseshoeing is her life, her love. There is a small mule's shoe nailed on the living room wall just below the pictures of two cows and immediately above a portrait of Richard Dix, the movie actor. Horseshoeing means romance to her, too, for she met her husband in a blacksmith shop and after they were married they set up a little blacksmith shop of their own.

A horseshoer since she was twelve Mrs. Smith, nee Drew, has developed a tremendous muscle in her right arm from swinging a two-pound hammer eight to twelve hours a day. She is twenty pounds heavier than her husband and towers above him. She says in the true feminine manner, however, that he is the superior horseshoer.

They met in Dexter, Mich., when she was shoeing a big Belgian Percheron in her dad's blacksmith shop.

Conquering Air Peril

Great Progress Being Made In Defence Against Raids

According to a London letter in the Ottawa Journal, not long ago, in the House of Commons, both Mr. Churchill and Sir Thomas Inskip made mention of the day when the land may once more dominate the air. Mr. Churchill thought it might be reached within the next decade, and the Defence Minister suggested that even sooner the peril of the air may be removed.

Both remarks were suggestive of some knowledge not shared yet by the public in general. One great advance towards rendering our defence forces able to get the better of air raiders is now known to be provided by fog and cloud penetrating apparatus for the detection of airplanes. By the use of a certain series of light waves it has now become possible to detect the presence and movement of aircraft obscured from sight by cloud or fog.

In the use of the new apparatus will be applied to the service of the airman and sailor as an aid to navigation in thick weather. Research into the uses of these rays has not yet passed much beyond the experimental stage, but as usual with new scientific discoveries, several appliances for their practical application have been invented almost simultaneously.

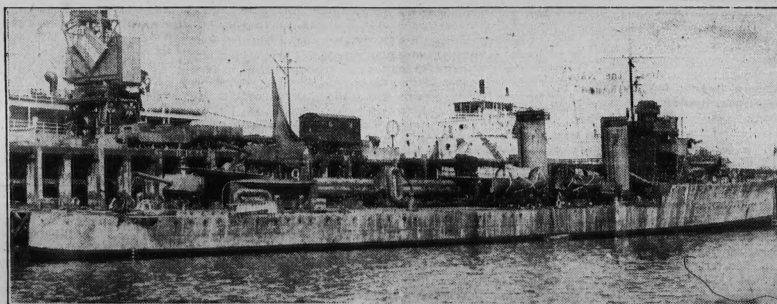
Developing Sailplanes

Speed Of 87 Miles An Hour Has Been Attained

The developing of airplanes has been so spectacular that development of sailplanes may be overlooked. But these have attained an airspeed of 87 miles per hour a straight line distance of 313 miles and a height of more than 19,000 feet, records all beyond those of power planes in 1911.

A German pilot went into a cloud to gain height at his rate of ascent increased from four miles a second to beyond what his variometer would register. When he was at 16,400 feet he tried in vain to get out of the cloud; he was tossed up and down, thoroughly chilled and bombarded with hail; the climax came when a wing broke off. However, the pilot with difficulty got clear and descended to safety in his parachute. From Nature.

"Shooting stars" are "meteoroids" before they fall, "meteors" while falling, and "meteorites" after landing on earth.



Sixty-six men of the "Jose Luis Diaz," a Spanish Government destroyer, at present under repair in Falmouth Harbor, walked off the vessel following the appointment of a new Captain, and were removed to Exeter Prison. They entered the patrol wagons without trouble.



Christmas

The following steamers have been scheduled for your convenience to enable you to spend a happy Christmas among your loved ones in the Homeland.

From MONTREAL
 Nov. 25—"AURANIA" to Plymouth, Harve, London
 Conductor, Mr. J. Norman Carson
 Nov. 25—"LETITIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
From HALIFAX
 Dec. 4—"ALANIAN" to Plymouth, London
 Dec. 6—"CARINTHIA" to Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
 Conductor, Mr. J. Mason
 Dec. 11—"ANDANIA" to Plymouth, London
 Dec. 13—"ATHENIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
 Conductor, Mr. A. Stewart Veysiey
From ST. JOHN, N.B.
 Dec. 11—"ATHENIA" to Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow
 Conductor, Mr. A. Stewart Veysiey
From NEW YORK
 Dec. 8—"AQUITANIA" to Chertou, Southampton
 Dec. 11—"SCYTHIA" to Gaiway, Colch, Liverpool
 Dec. 15—"QUEEN MARY" to Plymouth, Chertou, Southampton

LOW OCEAN RATES IN ALL CLASSES
 Apply to
CUNARD WHITE STAR
 DONALDSON ATLANTIC LINE
 420 Main Street (Tel. 94-26) Winnipeg
 But the man to see is your local agent.

Business Statesmanship

Need More Thinking Along Broad And National Lines

The members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, who recently assembled in Vancouver, are thinking and talking like statesmen rather than like merchants or manufacturers or financial men. They appear to have got out of themselves, have come to a far corner of the country and are viewing problems objectively.

They are thinking rationally, and in this is setting a fine example to our politicians, who are given to thinking provincially and to attacking problems from a provincial standpoint.

These captains of industry, too, are thinking humanely. They are prepared to admit that all is not well with the country. They do not deny that reforms may be necessary even in business. They are ready to grant that business has obligations not only to investors, but to labor, to the consumer, to the country as a whole.

If we could have in our government, federal, provincial and municipal, more men of the character of these visitors, more of the principles they stand for, more thinking along broad and national lines, more regard for the obligations as well as for the rights of commerce and industry, it should be possible to change the whole face of politics in this country. What the country needs is more business statesmanship.—Vancouver Province.

Dime Decided Court Case

Established Ownership Of Horse Said To Be Stolen

Ownership of a black mare, nine years old and valued at \$100, was decided by a thin dime in a municipal court suit at Rapid City, South Dakota. Walter Runyan, sued to recover the mare from W. Ray Sanders, claiming the animal disappeared when about a year old and was discovered in Sanders' possession. Sanders said he bought the horse recently. Runyan claimed he inserted a dime in the right hind thigh of the mare before she disappeared. A veterinarian was called, an opera-

The little star known as "40 Eridani" is made up of an element so dense that one pint of the substance would weight several tons.

PATENTS

AN OFFER TO EVERY INVENTOR.
 List of inventions and full information sent free. THE RAMSAY COMPANY, Registered Patent Attorneys, 273 Bank Street, Ottawa, Canada.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside
 By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued

A saucy squirt of a tug leisurely towed a long string of schooners through the Welland Canal. As a puff of wind filled the sails, she cast us off, one after another, on the blue waters of Lake Ontario. One Irish heart thanked God, that day, that a great gale reignied over the healthier parts of North America. And whenever I read, nowadays, of them burning an old lake schooner to make an idle spectacle for a thoughtless crowd, I think of the stout hearts that sailed her; and the word of one of those fresh-water sailors to his comrade was better, I declare, than any banker's bond.

On a September morning that year, Aaron Peer and I were busy unloading a box of freshly-gutted herrings on the fish quay in Toronto harbor. A stick gave me a sharp dig in the ribs, and I swung round smartly to face a stylishly-dressed old gentleman whose high hat was alight in the surprise of the discovery he had made.

"Oh, Mr. Lewis," said I, "God bless you! And how are all the folk up in Mono?"

"Ah, ha!" the man exclaimed, "I'd know that back of yours anywhere. Paddy Slater, you scondrel you!"

Sure it was the Reverend Alexander Lewis himself, and he was a sporty-looking old fellow for a retired Presbyterian minister. Away back in 1820, he had been the first settler in Mono Township. For a time he kept the first post office at Mono Mills, and the good man here since preached the doctrine of the election of the saints to two generations of Mono Presbyterians. For several years, he had been living retired in the village, lending his money carefully on good security at twelve per cent.—yes, and, like a shrewd banker, deducting his interest out of the face of the loan. It is a caution to me how the Lord prospers some clergymen on their small salaries. With his ink watercoat and ruffled white shirt, I would like to show you a picture I have of that smart pioneer of Mono; as he sat glowing with health, his hand resting gallantly on the shoulder of a gentle, feeble old lady, whose eyes show plainly she is proud of him. Now I ask you what better character evidence than that that can any man leave behind him?

Rev. Mr. Lewis informed me William Marshall was a sick man, and he gave me strict orders to get back up to Mono as fast as a train would take me. I went into the Great Western Station that afternoon to enquire about the train service to Brampton. And who did I find strutting around in there, like a quarter-master staff sergeant, but Michael, the smuggler, who was now using his great voice to good purpose announcing the arrival and departure of trains. When I was a lad in Toronto, Michael's wife kept a neat little cottage for him on the bay shore at the foot of York street. The good woman busied herself renting boats, and Michael had been a sailor with a proud reputation gained by pitching a custom officer overboard into the bay. Michael shouted to me that I was in the wrong station.

The next morning I took the Grand Trunk train to Brampton, and from that village the stage coach carried me 22 miles north to Orangeville, where I hired a livery rig to drive me east up over Purple Hill. I couldn't notice any changes as we drove along, which surprised me because time had changed me greatly since I tramped away in the moonlight over that old country road.

A strange woman met me at the Marshall door. She told me Mr. Marshall was too sick to see visitors. "It's Paddy Slater," said I, "that it's Paddy Slater."

It was a sad sight to see the big man brought low with nothing much left but his huge frame. As I took his hand, I noticed his finger nails were blue. William Marshall was glad to see me.

"You shouldn't have gone away like that, Patrick," he said to me, as we talked things over a little.

"Well Sir," said I, "I did it for the best. 'Yes Patrick,' he answered me after a pause, 'I know all about it now—Paddy told me.'

I mentioned the war and told him about my bounty money.

"And now that you're back," the man said to me, "you'll have to look after the farm till I get round again—since I haven't got Charlie."

It was a long term promise I made that day to William Marshall. His mind drifted off to other things; and after a while he began to pray in a low broken voice. It brought a great choking lump to my throat to hear the sick man praying, not for himself—but for me, Paddy Slater. William Marshall's life dripped kindness as sweetness drops from a broken honeycomb. He was a father and a comrade to me. They make no better men than that pioneer Ontario farmer! I am ashamed, this day, of the condition of the fields he loved.

The doctor drove up the lane to earn his daily fee; and I stepped out of the room as he entered, bringing the smell of cloves and horses with him. The previous February, in 1865, William Marshall had driven over to Edmonton on the Centre Road, in Chinguacousy Township, in a village that had a tavern on every corner. It was a lively meeting with heated speculating and ended in a free-for-all fist fight. The long, cold drive home gave him a touch of pleurisy. The doctor bled and blistered the pleurisy and purged the man into a weakness that held him bedfast for months. Finally consumption set in. Not to spoil a good job, medical orders required that the victim be kept in a darkened room and away from drafts of any kind. William Marshall died because he could afford to have a doctor. But what will they be saying in fifty years' time about those modern blighters who pump an old man full of bismuth and buttermilk, and then solemnly tell him the picture shows that his great gut is out of order? Just because the silly old fogey has a farm they desire to open him up!

I better be careful what I say because that fat undertaker will need a medical certificate for me. But honestly speaking, our doctors do at times act like heathen medicine men. Long years afterward, the widow, Nancy Marshall, died of a condition that any practical nurse can remove nowadays by local treatment, but it was serious enough in her day to kill her. I had two specialists brought up from Toronto. After leaving the sick old woman, the medical experts rubbed their chins in their professional way and asked me for a chamber in order to discuss the matter. They got the chamber, and I got every word they said in it. Believe me, the only thing they talked about during their consultation was the chances Seagram's stable had of winning the Queen's Plate at the Woodbine racetrack.

On leaving poor William Marshall to the mercy of his doctor, I walked into the sitting-room and there I found Sarah Duncan doing mending and minding a taffy-headed youngster who was toddling about on sailor's legs. The woman was honestly rejoiced to see me. I noticed an extra stoop on her shoulders as I put my arms around her.

"Sarah, you old darling," I told her, "you always find beautiful children to mind."

"Yes," she said, "even if I have an ugly old face... it's Betty's little girl."

"And how is Elizabeth Ann?" I inquired in an offhand way.

"Oh! didn't you know?" the woman questioned me. "Poor Betty died a year ago July, and Mr. Arnold is married again."

So I picked up in my clumsy arms the soft-bodied little person who was to be the grandmother of the young lady from Baltimore; and I went out through the kitchen door to take quite a long look at the rolling hillsides of Mono. The hardwood trees were already turning; and here and there, a sugar maple, like the body of our Blessed Lord, was showing a patch of crimson on its wounded side in sure sign of a glorious resurrection.

And here I sit, a garrulous old fellow whose trials and troubles are all over, chirping away and as happy making noises for my own amusement as any cricket in a crack by a glowing chimney corner. Sure as Irishman gets a lot of fun watching the world go by. But my warmth comes from memories of the long ago. So I ask you, folk, to fill your glasses with the moonshine of the hills where speckled trout still lurk in limpid streams:

"Here's to the worn-out hearts of those who saw a nation built, and to the proud, fun-loving young hearts that have it in their keeping."

—Age Atque Vale, 1924.
 (The End)

Swing music (according to a manager of a chain of dance orchestras, is on the way out. Yes, before long, orchestras will be practicing pieces before they play them in public.

If a man thinks he's Napoleon and nobody agrees with him, he becomes an inmate of the bug-house; if the masses agree with him, he becomes a dictator.



YEAR AFTER YEAR, battery set owners acclaim Eveready Layerbilt as the champion "B" battery. It wins first place on all counts.

This year, there's even extra value in this "layer-built" radio battery. Eveready engineers, after years of research, have found a method of increasing the power, without increasing the size. This new battery is aptly named—SUPER LAYERBILT.

The proper team-mate for Super Layerbilt is Eveready Air Cell "A" Battery—guaranteed for 1000 playing hours—and no recharging.



Circus Giants Short-Lived

Because Their Height Is Due To Abnormal Conditions

There are two kinds of tall men. The first kind is a normal individual who is tall because of inherited factors received from tall parents or more remote ancestors. The second kind includes those whose normal pattern would be of medium height, but who, because of some upset of the glandular system, develops very long legs and other bone abnormalities. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has made an investigation of the longevity of these two types. The tallest men are included in the second type, which is well known to the public as the circus giant. Record of seven men whose height ranged from seven feet six inches to eight feet seven inches were secured and it was found their average age at death was 34 years. The oldest lived to 45 and the youngest to 29 years. The mortality data of 20,000 men ranging from six feet two inches to seven feet one inch obtained from the company's records were examined and it was found that the tall men had a practically normal mortality for their age.—New York Herald Tribune.

The Old Grey Mare

The old grey mare galloped to the rescue when a bull charged her owner, Steven O'Connor at Saul, Ste. Marie, Mich. The mare, 12 years old, was grazing when the bull attacked O'Connor in a pasture. She quickly kicked the bull into retreat. O'Connor escaped with minor injuries.

Mail may now be sent by air from England to 20 countries at regular postal rates.

Monoxide gas is not a poison. It is deadly because it asphyxiates.

Island For Defence

B.C. Government Reserves York Island For This Purpose

An order-in-council issued by the British Columbia government reserved for the department of national defence York Island, a small rocky bluff at the northern entrance to Seymour Narrows in Johnstone Strait.

The order-in-council did not state what use would be made of the island. The site holds a commanding position at the northern entrance to the narrows, in the seaway between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

Prefer Motor Trucks

Captain J. Fisher of the three-masted schooner J. T. Wing, last of her kind on the Great Lakes, believes the day of the sailing vessel is just about over. And he blames it on motor trucks. "We could easily train the boys—if we could get the boys—but they would much sooner drive trucks," he said.

Benjamin Franklin set up the first lightning rod in the world in September of 1752.

Priscilla: "He said he'd love me for ever and ever—"
 Prue: "Ah, men!"



To Help You AVOID MANY COLDS

At the first nasal irritation or sniffle, apply Vicks Vapo-Rol—just a few drops up each nostril. Used in time, it helps prevent many colds entirely.

VICKS VAPOROL

Little Helps For This Week

Teach me to do Thy will for Thou art my God; Thy spirit is good, lead me into the land of uprightness. Psalm 143:10.

Though dark my path and sad my lot,
 Let me be still, and murmur not;
 But breathe the prayer divinely taught,
 Thy will be done.

You are seeking your own will, some other good than the law you are bound to obey. But how will you find good? It is not a thing of choice but a river that flows from the foot of the invisible Throne, and it flows by the path of obedience. Man cannot choose his duties although he may choose to forsake them and not have the sorrow they bring. But he will find sorrow without duty, bitter herbs and no bread with them. However dark and profitless existence may have become, life is not done and our christian character is not won, so long as God has anything left for us to suffer or any task left for us to do.

Bela Schick, a Hungarian bacteriologist, discovered the special reaction to diphtheria toxin of children susceptible to the disease.

Super Silk Hose!



Luxurious Hose Superb in their
Fine Silk Loveliness

No. 600—A service weight Hose knit on fine needle machines, a good long-wearing hose at a popular price. Per pair... **75c**

Heavy Service Weight—Super-silk at its best, a very fine textured hose of delightful texture and appearance. Big range of shades. Per pair... **\$1**

Warm Flannelette Piece Goods

WOOLETTE—Nothing better for women's and children's night wear. You will delight in its nice bright floral patterns and revel in its lovely warmth. So soft and fleecy. Full 36 inches wide. Per yard... **29c**

SUPER FLANNELETTE—For boys' and men's wear. Heavy rugged strength in these best products of the foremost British mills. 37 inches wide and so strong and warm. Per yard... **37c**

NEAR FLANNEL—A cream product that makes wonderful night wear. Soft and fleecy with the look of flannel but kindly and smooth as down. 32 inches wide. Per yard... **35c**

Warm Winter "Snuggies"

SILK AND WOOL SNUGGIE—Made from 60% wool and the balance combined lisle and rayon yarns. Very neat. No bulk, yet cozy and warm. Panties and Vests... **59c**

ALL-WOOL SNUGGIES—Made from lovely soft all-wool Botany yarns in flesh shade, as easy to wear as silk, but so cozy and neat. Panties and Vests... **79c**

COTTON SNUGGIES—A nice medium weight garment for the woman who prefers cotton; made well with tailored finish. Panties and Vests **29c**

Men's Warm Leather Coats

Men's Black Goatskin Jacket, absolutely will not peel or scuff; soft and pliable, made with leather collar and leather band bottom. Body plush lined. Sleeves mole lined. Side pockets. Each **10.95**

Men's Black Horsehide Coats

Made to stand Alberta's hardest winter blasts. Soft, pliable, genuine Horsehide, 33 inches long, full lined with all-wool mackinaw in the body and moleskin in sleeves. High beaverine shawl collar for extra warmth; two breast pockets, two side pockets. All-around leather belt. Specially priced... **14.95**

Men's Eiderdown Jackets

Made from warm Canadian Eiderdown cloth, are warm as an outer garment or make a fine cozy under jacket to take the place of a sweater. **2.98**

Men's All-Wool Melton Cloth Jackets

Made in Edmonton from pure all-wool English Melton cloth. Nicely styled with pleated bi-swing back. Waist takes in. Colors: brown, maroon, navy, black. Makes a nice second-best garment. Priced at... **\$5**

MEN'S OXFORDS

Men's side stock oxfords, sewn sole, good last, neat wing cap. A good shoe for this little price. **2.98**

Men's Calf Oxfords

Made on a good wide-fitting last from soft whole stock calfskin. Made with a slip sole for extra wear. All sizes and half sizes. Pair... **4.95**

MEN'S CAPS

Eastern caps for "Dad and his Lad". Made either with or without ear bands. Give you the last style and finish in the cap kingdom. Priced **\$1 UP**

MEN'S GLOVES

Lined and unlined gloves for men in suede, goatskin, cape. All good styles and colors. **1.49**

Men's Made-to-Measure Suits

Never have you seen better value than in this year's "Cambridge Clothes". Fine wool English tweeds and worsteds made up to your individual measure; lined with good Celanese linings and first class trimmings throughout. That men appreciate good value in suits is shown by the number of these good suits we are selling this fall. Remember...



MADE TO YOUR INDIVIDUAL MEASURE!

Every Suit Guaranteed for as little as... **\$23.50 UP**

Men's Made-to-Measure OVERCOATS

Have you had trouble getting a ready-made Coat to fit you? Are you so tall the regular overcoats come about to your knees, or so short that they are down around your ankles and the waistline where the hips should be? Get a Cambridge Coat...

Made to Your Measure and feel right and look right. Priced as low as... **\$22.00**

Men's "Arrow" Fine Shirts



You know you are properly fitted with an 'Arrow' Shirt. Nicely fitting collars, properly cut and tailored shoulders, ample sleeve and tail length. Nice new fall patterns. Priced... **1.69 — 2.95**

Grocery Specials

HONEY—No. 10 tins Riddell's Pure Honey. 95c Golden Rod.
COFFEE—Braid's Coffee, 5 lb tin. 1.95 Cup and Saucer free
RICE—No 1 Japan Rice. 3 lb for 25c
CORN FLAKES—Kellogg's Corn Flakes. Cereal dish free. 3 pkgs. 29c
MARMALADE—Aylmer Pure Orange Marmalade. 4 lb tin 49c
TOMATO JUICE—Gallons, Aylmer Tomato Juice. 59c
HERRING IN TOMATO SAUCE. 2 for 25c Appetizing and tasty.
SARDINES—Brunswick Sardines. 5 for 25c
LAUNDRY SOAP—Elephant Soap. 6 Bars 25c
FIG BARS—McCormack's Fresh Bars. 25c

NEILSON'S FRESH CHOCOLATES

Lovely Fresh Stock. Per pound... **39c**

LOCALS

Threshing is nearly completed in the Irma district.

Watch for posters for Ladies' Aid Bazaar on October 30th.

Misses Phyllis and Arlene Erickson are attending the Lutheran college in Camrose.

Mr. Lloyd Erickson has returned to the technical school in Calgary for his second term.

Mr. Hugh Millar of Kinsella spent a few days as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Miles of Irma.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Miles left Tuesday, October 19th, for their home at Westlock, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clisdale and two children of Chauvin, Alta., spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Miles in Irma.

The erection and stuccoing of the Canadian Legion building in Irma will be completed by the end of this week.

The Sharon Ladies' Aid are holding their annual sale of goods on Saturday, October 23rd, at 2 p.m. Lunch will be served in the basement of the church after the sale. Adults 15c, children free.

Even though we have a night watchman on the job in Irma everyone should be very careful about starting fires and should see that they are properly extinguished before leaving them.

Mrs. N. O. Parke arrived home on Saturday evening's bus, after an absence of two weeks, during which she attended the W.C.T.U. provincial convention and visited friends in Edmonton and Calgary.

A general meeting of the Irma Branch No. 112, Canadian Legion, and also the Ladies' Auxiliary, will be held in the new hall on Saturday, November 6th, at 8:30 p.m. All members are asked to attend.

Mr. Thos. H. Tripp of Arnprior, Ont., eldest brother of Mr. Geo. A. Tripp of Irma, passed away at his home on October 14th. The sympathy of Irma friends is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Tripp.

Mr. Theo. Schiek of Wainwright has been awarded the contract by the Irma Village Council to drill a well on the rink grounds. The Council have decided to operate the rink this coming winter and have engaged Mr. R. L. Simmerman as caretaker.

The October meeting of the Irma Ladies' Aid met with Mrs. Reeds on October 14th. There was a good attendance and reports showed substantial increases and in the face of the demands we are very grateful. Plans were made for the Bazaar to be held on October 30th in the church also in connection with the sale of clothing and talent money. Hostesses were Mrs. Tripp and Mrs. Smallwood. Join this society and help repair the basement or meet any church needs.

BEN MAGUIRE GOES TO GOLDFIELDS

By answering an advertisement in a newspaper, Mr. Ben Maguire of Irma was successful in obtaining the position of goal keeper on the Goldfields, Sask., senior amateur hockey team for the coming winter, with a good job in town the year round thrown in. This is as a result of Ben's outstanding performance with the Car Rangers hockey team in Edmonton last winter. Ben left on October 14th for Edmonton, where he would purchase his necessary equipment and leave by plane on Friday for Goldfields. Irma friends wish Bennie every success.

Viking News Items

Jas. A. MacDonald, daughter Miss Flora, and C. J. McEwen left last Monday for Burnaby, B.C., travelling in a motor truck. They expect to spend the winter months at the coast and it is quite probable that Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald will make their permanent home at Burnaby. Mrs. MacDonald who has been at Burnaby during the past year finds that her health is much improved since her stay there.

The Viking Branch of the Canadian Legion decided at a meeting held on Saturday, October 16th, to hold the annual memorial service on Thursday, November 11th, in the Elks hall, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. A banquet for returned men and their wives and sweethearts will be held in the dining room of the Viking hotel in the evening commencing at 8 o'clock. Watch for further announcements.

The Viking Electric is one of the new business ventures in town and is located in the building just north of the Elks hall. Here you will find two young fellows in charge, J. Hafso, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sivert Hafso, and H. Johnson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Johnson. Both of these boys hold diplomas of proficiency in their work from the provincial government. Electrical work of any kind is their

Professional Cards

DR. RICHARDSON
Dentist—of Viking
will be in the IRMA DRUG STORE
Every FRIDAY for Professional
Services.

DENTIST
DR. H. L. COURSIER
Wainwright
IN IRMA EVERY TUESDAY
Electrical Equipment
Foxwell Block

CLIFTON G. PURVIS
Barrister, Solicitor & Notary Public
Viking Phones: Office 7, Res. 30.
Irma Phone: No. 37.
Visits W. Masson's Office, Irma, Every Friday.

WILLIAM MASSON
Notary Public
Loans, Real Estate, Insurance
IRMA - ALBERTA

J. W. STUART
Licensed Auctioneer
For sale dates in Irma District
see W. Masson, Irma.
WAINWRIGHT - ALBERTA

C. GREENBERG, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Phone 40
Irma - Alberta

IRMA LODGE No. 56

Meets First and Third Tuesday
in each month.
at 8 p.m. in the I. O. O. F. Hall.
Visiting Brothers Always Welcome.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2064
Meets the last Monday in each
month at 8 p.m.
Worshipful Master: V. Hesthansen
Recording Secretary: R. H. Dempsey
Visiting Orangethens always Welcome.

When In Edmonton

Pay a Visit to the
STRAND
EMPRESS
PRINCESS
DREAMLAND
THEATRES.

Carefully Selected Programs

TALKING PICTURES
AT THEIR BEST

Northern Electric
SOUND SYSTEM

PERSONAL

MEN! GET VIGOR AT ONCE! New
Meston Tonic Tablets contain raw oyster
invigorators and other stimulants. One dose pepes up organs, glands. If not delighted, maker refunds price paid—\$1.25. Call, write, Irma Drug Store.

IRMA GARAGE

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
AGENCY
B. A. GAS and OIL
TRACTOR REPAIRING
All Work Guaranteed!

FOR SALE
One 1928 Whippet Sedan.
One 1929 Chevrolet Truck.
One 12-20 Case Tractor.

Your Business Is Appreciated.

CARS, TRUCKS and TRACTORS OVERHAULED

Special price on overhauling cars and trucks including reboiling. All work guaranteed.

Batteries Charged and Re-conditioned.

P. MATTHEIS
(Located in rear of Irma Garage)

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—No. 12 De Laval cream separator. Phone No. 409, M. T. Knudson, Irma, Alta. 15p

FOR SALE—Excellent cabbage for sauer kraut. Cheap.—W. Cole, Irma, Alta. 15p

If you have something valuable that you can't use and somebody else may want, an advertisement in this paper will sell it for you. Try it.

J. C. McFarland Co.